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21. A method of forming an actuator, such method comprising the steps of
- forming a flex circuit having conductive traces arranged in a pattern
- bonding an electro-active element to the flex circuit such that the electro-active element is in contact with at least some of said conductive traces, and
- assembling the flex circuit and the electro-active element together so as to constitute a card such that the electro-active element has a non-shear coupling over a region to an outer face of the card and is electrically coupled over said region to an electrode of said flex circuit.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein the step of assembling includes assembling circuit elements in said card.
23. A method of forming an electro-active device, such method comprising the steps of:
- preparing first and second flex circuits with first and second electrodes and a recess therebetween, and
- bonding at least one electro-active element in the recess in mechanical and electrical contact with said flex circuits over its surface area to form a unitary electro-active structure.
24. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of attaching circuit elements on said first and second flex circuits.
25. The method of claim 21, wherein the step of bonding includes bonding plural pairs of electro-active elements in the card.
26. The method of claim 21, wherein said flex circuit is pliable in a region away from said electro-active element.
27. The method of claim 23, wherein the step of preparing includes preparing at least three flex circuits.
28. The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of bonding a surface of said flex circuit to an object whereby the device mechanically acts on said object through the flex circuit when signals are applied to the electrode.
29. The method of claim 21, wherein the step of bonding is performed with a patterned layer of bonding material co-planar with at least some of said conductive traces.
30. The method of claim 21, wherein the step of bonding hardens the flex circuit and bonded electro-active element into a card.
31. The method of claim 21, wherein the actuator is a simple mechanical device selected from among pushers, vanes, flaps, levers, benders, bellows and combinations thereof.

32. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said electro-active ceramic element is bonded to said polymer insulator with a material selected from the group consisting of a heat-curable epoxy, a pressure-curable epoxy, and a low temperature adhesive.
33. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said polymer insulator comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a polyamide, a polyimide, and a polyester.
34. The actuator device of claim 56, further comprising at least one spacer coplanar with said electro-active ceramic element, wherein the at least one spacer contacts the polymer insulator.
35. The actuator device of claim 34, wherein said spacer comprises a frame.
36. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said conductor comprises an electrode.
37. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said electro-active ceramic element is bonded to said polymer insulator with a material comprising a heat-curable epoxy, thereby providing strength to said actuator device.
38. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said electro-active element comprises a first electro-active element and a second electro-active element, each of said first and second electro-active elements having at least one metal-coated surface.
39. The actuator device of claim 38, wherein said metal-coated surface of said first electro-active element is in direct electrical contact with said metal-coated surface of said second electro-active element.
40. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said electro-active element comprises a first electro-active element having a metal-coated surface, and a second electro-active element, and wherein said second electro-active element is in direct electrical contact with said metal-coated surface of said first electro-active element.
41. The actuator device of claim 40 further comprising at least one spacer substantially coplanar to the electro-active ceramic element, wherein the spacer contacts the polymer insulator.
42. The actuator device of claim 56, said device further comprising an enclosing layer encasing said electro-active ceramic element and said flex circuit, and wherein said actuator device forms a card.
43. The actuator device of claim 21, further having a metal layer comprising copper
44. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said actuator device has a curved shape.
45. The actuator device of claim 37, wherein said heat-curable epoxy forms a bonding layer defining a plurality of voids.
46. The actuator device of claim 45, wherein said second conductor is in direct electrical contact with said electro-active element through said voids.
47. The actuator device of claim 56, wherein said actuator device is configured as a stack, a flexure, a shell, a plate, or a bender.
48. An actuator device comprising:  
an electro-active ceramic element including a first conductor;



wherein said electro-active ceramic element is bonded to said flex circuit such that in-plane strain in said electro-active ceramic element is shear coupled between said electro-active ceramic element and said flex circuit, and

wherein said second conductor is in direct electrical contact with said first conductor of said electro-active ceramic element.

57. An actuator device comprising:

an electro-active ceramic element;

a flex circuit comprising a polymer insulator, a first electrode and a second electrode;  
and

a bonding layer adhering said electro-active ceramic element to said flex circuit such that in-plane strain in said electro-active ceramic element is shear coupled between said electro-active element and said flex circuit,

wherein each of said first and second electrodes is configured as a comb having a plurality of teeth, said first and second electrodes being interdigitated,

wherein said first and second electrodes are in direct electrical contact with said electro-active ceramic element, and

wherein said electro-active element having a first surface and a second surface, said first and second electrodes being in direct electrical contact with said first surface of said electro-active ceramic element, and

said flex circuit further comprising a third electrode and a forth electrode,

wherein both of said third and forth electrodes are configured as a comb having a plurality of teeth, said third and forth electrodes being interdigitated,

wherein said third and forth electrodes are in direct electrical contact with said second surface of said electro-active ceramic element, and

wherein said third and forth electrode are connected to said first and second electrode through equipotential lines extending through said electro-active ceramic element.--